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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 JEFFREY D. MCDONALD,
12 Plaintiff,
13 v.
14 GENA JONES, *et al.*,
15 Defendant

Case No. 2:24-cv-2545-JDP (P)

ORDER

18 Plaintiff, a state prisoner proceeding pro se, brings this § 1983 action against ten named
19 defendants, alleging an array of constitutional violations. ECF No. 1. The allegations, as they
20 currently stand, are unrelated to one another, in violation of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 18.
21 Plaintiff may, if he chooses, file an amended complaint that addresses the deficiencies noted
22 herein. I will grant plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. ECF No. 4.

Screening and Pleading Requirements

24 A federal court must screen the complaint of any claimant seeking permission to proceed
25 *in forma pauperis*. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). The court must identify any cognizable claims and
26 dismiss any portion of the complaint that is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim upon
27 which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such
28 relief. *Id.*

1 A complaint must contain a short and plain statement that plaintiff is entitled to relief,
2 Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2), and provide “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its
3 face,” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). The plausibility standard does not
4 require detailed allegations, but legal conclusions do not suffice. *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S.
5 662, 678 (2009). If the allegations “do not permit the court to infer more than the mere
6 possibility of misconduct,” the complaint states no claim. *Id.* at 679. The complaint need not
7 identify “a precise legal theory.” *Kobold v. Good Samaritan Reg ’l Med. Ctr.*, 832 F.3d 1024,
8 1038 (9th Cir. 2016). Instead, what plaintiff must state is a “claim”—a set of “allegations that
9 give rise to an enforceable right to relief.” *Nagrampa v. MailCoups, Inc.*, 469 F.3d 1257, 1264
10 n.2 (9th Cir. 2006) (en banc) (citations omitted).

11 The court must construe a pro se litigant’s complaint liberally. *See Haines v. Kerner*, 404
12 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (per curiam). The court may dismiss a pro se litigant’s complaint “if it
13 appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which
14 would entitle him to relief.” *Hayes v. Idaho Corr. Ctr.*, 849 F.3d 1204, 1208 (9th Cir. 2017).
15 However, “a liberal interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements
16 of the claim that were not initially pled.” *Bruns v. Nat’l Credit Union Admin.*, 122 F.3d 1251,
17 1257 (9th Cir. 1997) (quoting *Ivey v. Bd. of Regents*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982)).

Analysis

19 Plaintiff's complaint contains several unrelated claims in violation of the Federal Rules of
20 Civil Procedure. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 18(a); George v. Smith*, 507 F.3d 605, 607 (7th Cir. 2007)
21 (“Thus multiple claims against a single party are fine, but Claim A against Defendant 1 should
22 not be joined with unrelated Claim B against Defendant 2.”). Plaintiff brings fourteen claims
23 against ten defendants: Gena Jones, warden of California Health Care Facility; Moreno, Urrea,
24 Chaves, Duran, Dennis, and Serna, correctional officers; and Michels, McClemore, and Dr.
25 Egloihide, clinicians and correctional counselors; each in their individual and official capacities.
26 ECF No. 1. Although the complaint is difficult to understand, plaintiff first alleges a First
27 Amendment retaliation claim against Chaves, claiming that Chaves retaliated against him in a
28 prior court filing and conspired with Moreno, Urrea, Dennis, Serna, McClemore, and Dr.

1 Egloihide to retaliate against him. *Id.* at 7. Plaintiff alleges that Chaves threatened him by stating
2 that she had “cartel family” who could make plaintiff “disappear.” *Id.* at 8. Next, plaintiff alleges
3 that Jones directed Urrea to chill his constitutional rights by threatening plaintiff’s healthcare,
4 safety, and liberty, and by threatening to transfer him to another facility. *Id.* Jones also allegedly
5 directed Moreno to chill plaintiff’s rights through “harassment, fear, racism, [and] safety.” *Id.*
6 Plaintiff alleges that Jones directed the Unit Classification Committee to violate plaintiff’s
7 procedural due process rights and created a “smear campaign” against him. *Id.*

8 Plaintiff next alleges that McClemore violated his Fourteenth Amendment right to an
9 impartial tribunal by not allowing him to present evidence, and that Jones directed McClemore to
10 engage in that behavior. *Id.* at 9. Plaintiff also alleges that McClemore directed Michels to
11 violate plaintiff’s right to equal protection and procedural due process. *Id.*

12 In his fourth claim, plaintiff alleges that Duran threatened him for asking about his
13 canteen. *Id.* at 10. He alleges that Duran threatened plaintiff’s safety, and that Duran conspired
14 with Moreno to “set plaintiff up.” *Id.* Plaintiff alleges Duran also conspired with Moreno,
15 Michels, McClemore, Dr. Egloihide, and Jones to defame him at a hearing in an attempt to violate
16 his Thirteenth Amendment rights. *Id.* Next, plaintiff alleges that Dr. Egloihide conspired with
17 the Unit Classification Committee to hurt plaintiff’s chances of obtaining parole and to violate
18 plaintiff’s due process and equal protection rights. *Id.* at 11.

19 Plaintiff’s sixth claim alleges retaliation against Jones and her staff, alleging that Jones
20 directed Urrea to retaliate against plaintiff due to him filing a prior lawsuit. *Id.* at 12. He
21 generally alleges that Jones has violated his First, Eighth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Amendment
22 rights. *Id.* He then alleges that Urrea told him and another inmate that Jones and Moreno told
23 Urrea to “stop being polite to them,” and that Jones and Moreno told Urrea that plaintiff was
24 responsible for the prison’s overdose problem. *Id.* at 13. Urrea told plaintiff and another inmate
25 that they were “criminals” and that she had to “threat [them] that way” and warned them to “stay
26 off [her] radar” and to not “get on [her] shit list.” *Id.* Plaintiff alleges that, the next day, he
27 witnessed Urrea disrespect a fellow inmate, so he filed a complaint against Urrea, prompting
28 Urrea to write plaintiff up. *Id.*

1 In his seventh claim, plaintiff generally alleges that Moreno violated his Thirteenth
2 Amendment right against unlawful servitude. *Id.* at 14. Next, plaintiff generally alleges the
3 defendants are engaging in a civil conspiracy, in violation of California RICO laws. *Id.*

4 Plaintiff's ninth claim alleges that Jones failed to protect him from staff wrongdoing. *Id.*
5 He alleges that Jones knew Moreno had a high number of complaints against him, but Jones
6 failed to protect plaintiff from Moreno, and she failed to investigate the allegations of
7 wrongdoing. *Id.* In his tenth claim, plaintiff alleges that Jones and Moreno engaged in racial
8 discrimination by accusing him and two other inmates—all gay, bisexual, or transgender men—of
9 being responsible for other inmates' overdoses. *Id.* at 15. He further alleges that his incarceration
10 violates the Thirteenth Amendment because he has already paid his debt to society, and his
11 continued incarceration is unlawful servitude. *Id.* at 16-17.

12 In claim eleven, plaintiff alleges that Moreno, Michels, McClemore, and Dr. Egloihide
13 violated his due process rights during his United Classification Committee hearing. *Id.* at 18. He
14 alleges that the hearing was unfair and that he was not allowed to present his own evidence. *Id.*
15 According to plaintiff, Michels accidentally read things into the record that did not need to be
16 said, which was a due process violation. *Id.*

17 Plaintiff next alleges that Urrea confronted plaintiff about his complaints that Urrea had
18 filed a false disciplinary charge against him. *Id.* at 19. Plaintiff alleges that Urrea confronting
19 him amounted to an attempt to chill his First Amendment rights. *Id.* In his thirteenth claim,
20 plaintiff alleges that Serna engaged in racial discrimination against him by making racist remarks
21 on his unit. *Id.* at 20. Finally, in his last claim, plaintiff alleges Dennis attempted to chill
22 plaintiff's First Amendment rights by threatening to beat him up if plaintiff did not stop talking.
23 *Id.*

24 It is difficult to tell how, if at all, these allegations are related. Claims one and six both
25 mention retaliation due to a prior lawsuit plaintiff filed, but the connection between those two
26 claims is not apparent, nor is the connection between the two claims and the remaining twelve
27 claims. And, while some claims mention a Unit Classification Committee hearing, it is, again,
28 not apparent whether those hearings were related to one another or to the other claims alleged in

1 the complaint. There is no common thread linking each of plaintiff's claims. Unrelated claims
2 need to be brought against proper defendants in separate suits. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 18(a); George,*
3 507 F.3d at 607.

4 Accordingly, plaintiff's complaint is dismissed for failure to state a claim. I will allow
5 plaintiff a chance to amend his complaint before recommending that this action be dismissed.
6 Plaintiff should also take care to add specific factual allegations against each defendant. If
7 plaintiff decides to file an amended complaint, the amended complaint will supersede the current
8 one. *See Lacey v. Maricopa Cnty.*, 693 F.3d 896, 907 n.1 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc). This means
9 that the amended complaint will need to be complete on its face without reference to the prior
10 pleading. *See E.D. Cal. Local Rule 220*. Once an amended complaint is filed, the current one no
11 longer serves any function. Therefore, in an amended complaint, as in the original, plaintiff will
12 need to assert each claim and allege each defendant's involvement in sufficient detail. The
13 amended complaint should be titled "First Amended Complaint" and refer to the appropriate case
14 number. If plaintiff does not file an amended complaint, I will recommend that this action be
15 dismissed.

16 Accordingly, it is hereby ORDERED that:

- 17 1. Plaintiff's request for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, ECF No. 4, is GRANTED.
- 18 2. Plaintiff's complaint, ECF No. 1, is DISMISSED with leave to amend.
- 19 3. Within thirty days from service of this order, plaintiff shall file either (1) an amended
20 complaint or (2) notice of voluntary dismissal of this action without prejudice.
- 21 4. Failure to timely file either an amended complaint or notice of voluntary dismissal may
22 result in the imposition of sanctions, including a recommendation that this action be dismissed
23 with prejudice pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).
- 24 5. The Clerk of Court shall send plaintiff a complaint form with this order.

25 IT IS SO ORDERED.

26 Dated: March 5, 2025


27 JEREMY D. PETERSON
28 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE